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VOL.III.

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NO. 1

OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Dedication of Blood-Soaked Battlefields.

Grounds Over Which the Armies of the North and South Fought for Eight Days-Plan of the rark and History of the Project-Programme of the Exercises for the Coming

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 15.—Under the goiding hand of the Secretary of war, acting under the authority of Congress, Chattanooga and the notable congress, Chattaneoga and the notable battleneids surrounding it have been preparing for a National event without parallel. Great throngs of veterans who fought against each other are crowding into the city to take equal part, under National enactment, in the dedication of the fields which their prowess made memorable as a National military park, wherein the moveal military park, wherein the move-ments and the achievements of each side have received impartial attention. side have received impartial attention. As provided in the act of Congress, Secretary Lamont has invited the attendance of the legislative department of the Government and the members of the Supreme court. Congress and its presiding officers, the Lieutenant-General of the army and the Admiral of the navy, the Governors of all the States and their staffs, and the veterans of the contending armies. All are to be prominently represented. Nearly every surviving general of the two armies has sent notice of his intention to attend. The Governors of every State which had troops in the action have responded favorably to the Secretary's invitaed favorably to the Secretary's invita-

tion.

A joint committee of twenty Senators

A joint committee of the House will A joint committee of twenty Senators and fifty members of the House will represent Congress. The members of twenty-six State committees, who have been at work with the National committee in locating lines of battle of the troops of their States, will attend. The he Army of the Cumberland, the Army of the Tennessee, the G. A. R. and the Association of Confederate Veterans will be present in unusual numbers. This official concourse is to be increased by a gathering of an army of visitors, already known to be so great that it will tax the capacity of the railroads centering here to their utmost.

Lieut.-Gen. Schofield has cordially

afforded every assistance which could be given from the headquarters of the army, and the movement of regular troops from Fort Sheridan, Fort Klley, Fort Thomas, Columbus Barracks and Pensacola presented an instance of rapid concentration of special interest

ton to the National Committee that the distant battallons, batteries and squadrons had been expected to move, were scarcely received before dispatches arrived at Park headquarters from each post that the troops were starting.

THE MILITARY PARK.

The park which is to be dedicated is of immense dimensions. It extends with its approaches, from Sherman Heights in Tennessee, six miles north of Chattanooga, to Glass Mill, in Georgia, a distance of twenty-two miles. The broad boulevard between the two points is owned by the Government as points is owned by the Government as part of the park, and full jurisdiction over this, over the fifteen miles square of the Chickamauga field, and over over this, over the fifteen miles square of the Chickamauga field, and over many miles beside of other approaches, has been ceded to the Government by the States of Tennessee and Georgia. This drive runs for eight miles along Braggs's line of battle on the creat of Missionary Ridge. It passes along the fronts of Sherman's army, Thomas's army and the army under Hooker. It overlooks all the battlefields about Chattanooga, including Lookout Mountain, and runs for twelve miles through the center of the fighting ground of the

tain, and runs for twelve miles through
the center of the fighting ground of the
three days' battle of Chickamauga.

Of the territory over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the United
States for park purposes, ten square
miles have been already purchased in
a single block on the Chickamauga
field. The entire crest about Braggs's headquarters on Missionary Ridge; Or-chard Knob, the headquarters of Grant, Thomas and Granger during the battle of Chattanooga, a tract eight acres in extent; fifty acres at the north end or Missionary Ridge, being the ground assaulted by Gen. Sherman and defend ed by Cleburne, and a tract of five acres on another portion of the Ridge marking the left of the assault of the Cumberland, form portions of the park Comberiand, form portions of the park.
Congress has also authorized the addition to the park of Hooker's and Walthall's battle-ground on Lookout. The Government already owns the roads to and over Lookout mountain, through Hooker's field to Wauhatchie, on Long-street's field.

The park and its approach.

The park and its approaches embrace or overlock the fields of five days of general battle between great armies and three days of minor engagements namely, Chickamauga, Orchard Knob. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Itidge, Brown's Ferry and Wauhatchie

PLAN OF THE PARK.

The plan of the park is to restore the fields, as nearly as possible, to their condition at the time of the battle; to close all new roads and reopen and im-prove those used in the battles, and over which the armies moved to and from the fields. The lines of battle have all been ascertained, and a vasi amount of work toward permanently marking them has been done. This is accomplished by historical and guide tablets, which point the way to and explain the movements upon every por-tion of the lines. These tablets show the organizations of armles, corps, di-visions and brigades, with the names of the respective commanders and their staffs of the field, and the com-manders of all regiments and batteries. Full historical text on each tablet sets forth the details of the movement at

forth the details of the movement at each point.

There is no distinction in the preparation of these tablets between Union and Confederate forces, nor in any other department of the work is there any difference. The design is to mark with historical accuracy the identical ground of engagements which occurred on these fields, and thus present an object lesson in actual war which no other nation has attempted.

Besides the historical tablets, which are prepared by the Government, the States are erecting monuments to mark the positions of their troops. Already nearly a half a million dollars have been appropriated by States which had troops here, and all of the States but two of the twenty-nine which were rep-

resented in battles have commissioners at work locating positions for monuments. There are nearly a hundred miles of roads opened, and fifty-two have been improved in most substantial manner, and all through military positions. Over 400 guns of the batteries used on these fields have been obtained from the arsenals, and 160 have already been mounted upon iron gun-carriages, which are of the pattern of the carriages of the war and set up to mark the exact position of the batteries of each side in the battle. Eventually the whole 400 guns will be in position. Visitors find this one of the most imposing features of the restoration, as they come upon batteries of real guns at every prominent point of the lines. Steel observation towers, rising above the forest at various commencing receiving above to the restoration of the lines.

of the lines. Steel observation towers, rising above the forest at various commanding positions, afford views of the entire theater of battle.

The Chickamauga field is already thickly dotted with State monuments and the Government tablets, and while not over half of the number of each which are to be erected have yet been provided, the lines of the three-days engagement are readily followed. Ohio has fifty-five monuments and fifty-three granite markers for minor positions in place. Minnesota has five monuments to her two organizations, and two of these are the most costly of any yet erected. Massachusetts has a fine granite and bronze monument on Orchard Knob. All of the monuments thus far erected, except those from Indiana, are of granite and bronze. Those of that State are of Bedford limestone.

diana, are of granite and bronze. Those of that State are of Bedford limestone. HISTORY OF THE PROJECT.

The park project and the main details of its comprehensive plan was the conception of Gen. Boynton, now the historian of the National commission. His public suggestion to make Chickamauga a National park was taken up by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and his first plan was to secure this through a joint memorial of Union and Confederate veterans, with the idea of securing State assistance. secure this through a joint memorial of Union and Confederate veterans, with the idea of securing State assistance. A memorial association was organized and chartered, but before it began operations he perfected a plan for a National commission, acting under the supervision of the Secretary of War. He wrote a bill, which is the present law, placed it in the hands of Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, who introduced it in the House of Representatives. Many members of the House took an immediate and strong interest in the measure, notably thirty of those who served in one or the other of the armies of the battle of Chattanooga. Before it was called up universal support had been secured for it, and it passed both houses by unanimous consent. It provided for the purchase of 7600 acres of the Chickamauga field, and for the equal participation of both sides in the marking of the lines and the erection of monuments. All subsequent appropriations, now aggregating \$750,000, have also passed without opposition.

mission under which the park is being established. Secretary Elkins gave the project energetic support, and through the last two years, while the immediate work has been placed in final shape, Secretary Lamont has rendered constant and most energetic assistance.

The National commission consists of

War, will occupy the 19th and 20th in-stants, but exercises of a general char-acter, which will be attended by most of the officials who are to arrive, occupy the whole of the 18th and the venings of the 18th, 19th and 20th. The dedications of State monuments

will occur mainly on the 18th.
At noon of the 19th the Chickamauga
feld will be dedicated, the Vice-Presilent of the United States presiding, upon the invitation of Secretary La-mont. The orators will be Gen. John M. Palmer and Gen. John B. Gordon, both of the United States Senate.

The night of the 19th, in the tent at Chattanooga, the veterans of Sher-man's and Braggs's armies will hold public exercises, Gen. Granville M. Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, presiding. The hlef speeches will be by Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama and Gen. Willard Warner of Phattanogra. hattanooga. During the forenoon of the 20th there

will be a parade and a review, in which ill organized military bodies and the lovernors of States will take part. on the dedication of the Chattano field will take place in the tent, the speakers being Gen. Charles H. Gros-venor of the House of Representatives and Gen. William H. Bate of the Sen-

CAUSED BY THE SYSTEM

ECKELS EXPLAINS THE TREAS-URY EMBARRASSMENTS.

freasury the Source of Supply for the International Balances-People Should not Complain.

London, Sept. 16.—Hon. James E. Eckels, Comptroller of the United States Treasury, made the following statement today, on request of a representative of the Associated Press:

"Being thus far away from New York, and not knowing the exact con-litions prevailing there which are prolucing the shipments of gold abroad, I 'eel I can say nothing upon that sub-lect which will be of special benefit to he public. Generally speaking, the cold shipments came about from the fact that the American people are buyng a great deal abroad, and not sell-ing sufficient of their own products to equalize things, thus necessitating the ettlement of the balance due in We maintain a financial system which makes the United States Treasury the general market of supply for all re-juiring gold. Consequently more or less mbarrassment comes to the Admin-stration of the Treasury department, when these balances require to be set-However, the Treasury has al ways managed to maintain unquestioned the payment of its obligations, and long as the voters tolerate them, the people have no right to complain of the expense."

ATTACKEDBY A MADMAN.

Dangerous Lunatic in the Mountains of Sevier.

Armed with a Six-Shooter Which He Turns Loose at Unexpected Times and Places-Attacked a Camp Near Joseph City—Supposed to be Brignam Nay, with a Sanpete Re-

Richfield, Utah, Sept. 15.—in these atter days, Joseph City, Sevier county, s the scene of a deal of who-west adventure. Right on top of the moon-shiners arrest and indictment comes the story of a thrilling escapade en-gaged in by a hair dozen stockmen and a madman.

Saturday night the sheep and cattle-

Saturday night the sheep and cattlemen in question had camped in the mountains a short distance above Joseph City. They were grouped around the camp-ing enjoying the after-supper amoke and chat, when without warning they were fallen upon by a man who emerged form the darkness, and single-handed commenced a fierce on-slaught upon the assembly.

After emptying a six-shocter at the camp, he grappied with the man nearest him. Worsted in the catch-ascatch-can wrestling match, the wild man eluded the others and escaped into the timber as suddenly as he had appeared.

peared.
The identity of the would-be assassin The identity of the would-be assassin is not positively known, but it is thought he is one Brigham Nay, who was arrested last year in Gunnison for a like offense. The criminal is short, heavy-set and very dark-complexioned. A few evenings previous to Saturday night's adventure, a man answering that description had attacked and was driven from another sheep camp in the same locality. No one was injured at either time.

same locality. No one was injured at either time.

According to latest advices, a posse organized in Joseph City has gone into the mountains in pursuit of the fellow who has terrorized the entire community. As yet no trace of him has been found.

INDIANS WANT REVENGE.

THAT HAGLESTEAD MUST BE HUNG.

Slayer of Indian Wint Indicted at St. George Yesterday-A Heavy Guard Will Protect Him.

St. George, Utah, Sept. 16 .- In the Second District States, and two under the Territorial laws, one of the latter being an indictment for murder in the first degree against Frank Haglestead for the murder of Indian Wint. Haglestead was arraigned at once, and pleaded not guilty. He will not be tried

shape, Secretary Lamont has rendered constant and most energetic assistance. The National commission consists of Gen. J. S. Fullerton, chairman; Gen. A. P. Stewart, representing the Confederate side; Maj. Frank G. Smith, Second artillery, secretary, and Gen. H. V. Boynton, historian. Gen. Fullerton, by order of the Secretary of War, has charge of all arrangements for the dedication,

DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

The official dedication, under the auspices of Congress and the Secretary of War, will occupy the 19th and 20th inspect of the citizens that the Indians may week to intercept and take the prisoner seek to intercept and take the prisoner from the marshals on their way north ward, District Attorney McCarty asked that an order be made authorizing the Marshal to employ as many guards as he deemed necessary for the safe transportation of the prisoner. George Davis, implicated with Ed. Keely for stabbing young Crosby at Panguitch, pleaded not guilty. Frederick Clift, a barrister of the English courts, was admitted to the bar.

John R. Mickles pleaded guilty to an Indictment for selling liquor without a license, and was fined \$20 and costs. The forgery cases were dismissed.

COUGHLIN AND GEORGE BACK BROUGHT FROM OGDEN TO THE

PENITENTIARY.

Indicted for Murder at Logan-Coughlin's Experience in His Present Prison.

Salt Lake City, Utah, September 14-Pat Coughlan and Fred George, the eardless assassins over whose heads the hangman's noose is dangling, who were indicted at Logan yesterday, were brought down from Ogden last night with a bunch of other criminals and committed to the penitentiary, where they will await their trial on an in-dictment charging them with murder. dictment charging them with murder.

Cougnian appeared to relish the position in which he found himself, and garrulously recited, while his pockets were being searched, his adventures within the confines of the pen, in which he had "done" a term for burgiary, and in which he languished for several months while his friends were saving him from the punishment he had incurred in the attempt to murder Patsy Harrigan of Park City. It was Coughian's first visit to the institution since he was discharged two years ago. His record for meanness and moral obliquity while there excelled, says Patrolman Janney, who stood watch over him, that of any convict who was ever there. He was constantly in the sweathery. there. He was constantly in the sweatbox. No power was able to reform him. His mother's pleadings were vain. He was an instrument of constant tur-moil. It was with this record that Coughlan went back to his old haunts. It was George's first experience, and while his companion in crime laughed about his career behind the bars. George was crestfallen and taciturn. "I have no confidence in Coughlan's coasted pluck," said ex-guard Burt. "On the contrary, I believe him a cur,"

Stanford Case on Appeal. San Francisco, Sept. 16.—The people of the United States began the second attack upon the Stanford estate in the and the payment of its obligations, and always will do so. The system under which it is forced to operate makes it sometimes expensive to do so, but as long as the voters tolerate them, the people have no right to complain of the expense."

Attack upon the States in the States and I in the United States was heard in the United States in the United States in the demurrer interposed by the defense was sustained, so the case never actually came to trial. It was considered a victory for the will the sum of the states upon the States in the circuit Court of Appeals today, in the suit involving \$15,000,000. When the case was heard in the United States in the United

dow of Senator Stanford, however, for her storney was upheld in every point. L. P. McKistek, counsel for the phila-L. P. McKisiek, counsel for the phila-tiff, began his argument on his appeal today. The history of the Central Pa-cific, as made by Congress, the bill of complaint, and the decision of the Uni-ted States District court, were enum-rated in the opening remarks. Little or no new material was introduced.

Hill's Views Modified. Winshington, Sept. 16.—Doubt no long-er exists here as to the correctness of the information that Mr. Hornblower is to get a seat on the Supreme beach. It is settled that Senator Hill will not oppose his confirmation, and in all probability there will be no opposition from any other source.

from any other source.

Senator Hill has modified his views on Mr. Hornblower's fitness for the Supreme bench since Mr. Hornblower supported Mr. Hill for Governor last fail, it is said.

IDAHO RANCHER STABBED

James Whitton of Hailey Wielded the Knife.

Claimed His Credit with George A.
Lowe Had Been Injured, and is
Said to Have Been the Aggressor—
A Terrible and Probably Fatal
Wound Inflicted—Testimony at the Crocker Trial.

Halley, Ida, Sept. 16.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon William Loucks, a rancher from Silver creek, aged \$2

this afternoon William Loucks, a rancher from Silver creek, aged 32 years, ran out of the Hailey Lumber company's office, holding a large from file in his hand, saying, "I'm cut to pleces. I'm a dead man; come with me to a doctor."

These words were addressed to T. E. Picotte, editor of the Times, who was standing near. The latter accompanied Loucks to the postoffice, where he weakened and collapsed, falling to the ground. Four men carried Loucks to the office of Drs. Brown & Gue, where examination proved a large knife-wound, two inches in length in the lower right abdomen, the intestines protruding. The wound was sewed up, and subsequently Loucks was removed to his mother's house at Bellevue. Dr. Brown informs your correspondent that even if he outlives the shock, death from peritonitis is feared.

James P. Whitton, manager of the Halley Lumber company and ex-commissioner of Logan county, stabbed Loucks. Loucks, who is a staliwart fellow, superior to Whitton in strength, claims Whitton injured his credit with George A, Lowe of Utah. Whitton devictible. A demanded proof of the During off the hand in his office twice. This morning Loucks renewed the quarrel. Whitton stood at his desk. Loucks kept him penned in a corner, brandishing a pair of iron pinchers, threatening to dash out Whitton's brains, and smashing the office furniture to pieces. This was continued for about one hour. Finally, according to Whitton, Loucks grabbed a large iron file, shouting, "I'm going to kill you, you d—s—of a b—," but as he advanced seemingly to execute the threat, Whitton applied the knife in self-defense and Loucks retreated. Whitton is an inoffensive and pleasant man to get along with. No arrests have been made. get along with. No arrests have been

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The coke workers at Scottdale, Pa., decided to go on a strike.

The prison congress opened at Denver, with fifty delegates in attendance. The convention of mothers, which was to have been held under the auspices of the Chicago Kindergarten college September 24m-25th, has been postponed to October 23rd to 25th.

October 23rd to 25th.

The trials of the recalcitrant withesses in the Senate sugar investigation case will not take place until November. The first case trica will be that of Elyerton R. Chapman, the New York broker. It is understood that President Clave-land has practically determined to ap-point W. L. May of Omaha, Neb., Com-missioner of Fish and Fish Hatcheries, to succeed the late Marshall MacDonald. Daniel Coffey, one of the best-known detectives in the San Francisco police department, committed suicide by shoot-ing himself in the head. His relatives are unable to assign any cause for the

All the continental steamship companies, except the Thingvalla line, made important advances in rates for outgoing steerage passengers, which are now as high as they were two years ago, before the rate was

Comte Max de Foras, son of the grand marshal of the Court of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has become betrothed to Marle, the daughter of the Hon. Mere-dith Read, formerly United States Min-ister to Greece.

A dispatch from Berlin says the Em peror is drawing an allegorical picture il-matrating the intervention of the powers in connection with the peace between China and Japan. It is to be painted by Herr-Knachfuse, and will be presented to the Czar of Russia.

Gien Ford McKinney of New York, a son of John L. McKinney of Titusville, Penn., bank president, has been lost in the mountains in Northwestern Colorado for ten days, His father, who was also a member of the party, has offered 500 reward for any news of him, dead or alive.

Arrangements for a combine of all window-glass manufacturers in the Western district were perfected, and the price of window glass was boosted 8½ to 2 per
cent. Heretofore the entire production of
the seventy window-glass firms will pass
through the hands of but two sales
agents, one at Pittsburg and another at
Muncie, Ind.

An immense traffic in Mexican cattle is being built up under the present favorable conditions for their importation into this country. Twelve thousand head of stack cattle were purchased in the State of Coahulla, Mexico, last week, and brought into Texas, and the Dolores take ranch, in Kinney county, was stocked in a with them.

Mr. Theodore Runyon, United States on, g
Embassador to Germany, has made a netri
second application to the District Attorney at Wherzburg in behalf of Mr.
Louis Stern of New York, who was recently sentenced to four months imprisonment at Nur siburg for insulting ial co
itaron Thuenjen. Associate Justice ining in
Kissengen. Mr. Runyon has united for personed that the sentence of function personbe sustained.

THE CROCKER TRIAL.

Little Girl Who Saw Booth Murdered.

Only Saw His Arm and Part of His Face-Other Witnesses Saw Crocker at the Barn About that Time-Interesting Developments at the Evanston Trial-Objections to Mr. Varian's Participation.

Evanston, Wyo., Sept. 17 .- In the Procker murder trial this morning the prosecution introduced Mr. C. S. Varian of Salt Lake and usked for his admission into the case at this day, as he had not been able to appear be-

Defense entered an objection to Mr. Varian on the ground that he was a non-resident of the State, and consequently not eligible to admission to the bar of Wyoming. Defense cited au-thorities in support of their objection and contended that Mr. Varian could only be allowed to practice in our courts through courtesy. They contended that an attorney not a member of the bar of Wyoming could not take upon himself the quasi-judicial functions of a prosecutor.

The prosecution, taken unawares on this point, withdrew their motion to admit Mr. Varian, reserving the privilege of renewing the same later on.

The case proceeded by the prosecu-tion recalling Ole Bergstrom. He said he had a conversation with Crocker on he had a conversation with Crocker on the day after the murder. "We started for the barn, and he said that after he had seen the man unload the straw he went down the man unload the straw he went down the man unload the straw he went down the man then home and then back to the barn, where he met Brown coming out, and he told him he had got on to the combination quickly. This was between the fact of cock."

Mrs. Lyme Huggins, the next witness, said she had lived in Evanston seventeen years. "I live next to the Presbyterian church and opposite Mr. Crocker's residence. I know where the Booth & Crocker burn is. On the 26th day of January I saw the defendant going to the barn at about 5:10 or 5:15 p. m. I saw a wagon drive into the corral and saw r, man drive out. I did of the man closed the gates him to the corral and saw r, man drive out. I did of the man closed the gates him to the corral and saw r, man drive out. I did of the man closed the gates him to the corral and saw r, man drive out. I did of the man closed the man had the man induces after the man had the man that the man had the man that the highest was the next the Hitchings was the next the Hitchings was the next the had a second of the man had the man that the hitchings was the next the had the

th Hitchings was the next he saw defendant walking is to toward town on the er for ry, about 5 o'clock, yet wed was regarding the conation. she rield with Mr. Butler, in-law of Crocker. Judge Brown nuasted that, as Butler was an attey of record in the case, the protion should be allowed to show Butler had endeavored to tamper the witness. Journal the witness.

CROCKER HAD A SLED.

orge Murphy, the next witness, fied to having seen the defendant he barn. He first saw him coming n his house to the barn, and then him again at the barn door. He a sled with a bundle of canvas ever whim there at 5:40 p. m. on the all ling of the homicide. "I stopped it looked at him and he looked at me. as very cold that day and he had it of clothes on very much like the he now wears. He had no over-, but think he had a pair of gloves He was standing ten or fifteen feet in the corner, going toward the in. It was daylight and he was goalong openly. When I last saw him was standing at the barn door. He ped there, turned and looked at and I stopped and looked at them."

Irs. George Murphy next took the nd and testified as follows: "On the day of January last, I was in inston, and came down town with husband about 5:20. She went to stores as stated by her husband, started for Mr. Huggins's. I saw Crocker a short distance from the as we turned into the alley oppothe barn. I saw him hauling a i sled with something on it, and then standing in front of the barn We went directly up the alley to gins's place. I did not turn after went into the alley. When I saw last his face was turned toward and he stood in front of the barn It was about 5:40 that I say Don't know if electric lights urned on or not, or whether sun hining or not. When I first saw

ant he was coming toward the

AT THE DRUG STORE. Shurtliff, Jr., was working for & Fargo Co., in January. Saw nt twice on the 25th of January, na 4:36 and 5:45 p.m. He bought grapes the first time and went the rear door leading to the al-on which the Booth and Crocker situated. He came in about 5:45 and bought some onions, fendant has talked to me about tter, and said I was mistaken he time. He said he came in it door, but that is not true. He d he went out of the front door s was also not true. On cross-ation witness said he could not efinitely to the day, but is cer-was about that time. It was unusual for defendant to go he back door.

W THE BLOW STRUCK.

Walton, a young girl of Evans-stified: "I was coasting on the the 26th of January. I don't low long I was coasting, but I are late. I saw Mr. Booth on to the barn. I stood by the across from the Little Rock by the sidewalk. There were is with me. Mr. Booth went in-arn. The doors were closed. I after I saw Mr. Booth, and after I saw Mr. Booth, and t home. I noticed the electric when I went up the hill after Booth.

examination she testified as th went into the barn he was by some person, and pitched and fell. The door was then She saw a man's arm, and a disface, but could not identify says she heard some one re-ere he comes,' referring possiooth, who was approaching.

She further said he was struck b

something that looked like a baseball bat. Being shown a pink handle, could not say it was the weapon.

That today's evidence is strong for the prosecution is unquestioned. It locates Crocker at the barn at the time the murder was supposed to have been committed. committed.

VEST ABANDONS SILVER.

Missouri Senator Said to Have Changed His Views.

New York, Sept. 17.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Another United States Senator can be added to those who have left the standard of the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of sliver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Senator Vest of Missouri, who is now in Carishad, has, in private conversations with persons who have met him in Europe, declared that in his opinion free coinage of sliver at the old ratio was no longer possible. Just what position the Missouri Senator will occupy on the sliver question will probably not be known until some occasion arises in which he can express himself, but, says a Missouri gentleman, it can be announced with positiveness that he would never again favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. those who have left the standard of the

Will Coin Double Eagles.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.—Superintendent Kretz will commence tomorrow the coining of double eagles from the millions of dollars in gold bullion now stored in the vaults of the mint in this city. The press has a capacity of 18,000 pieces a day, which by working to its full eapacity will give an output of over \$10,000,000 a month. This course will be pursued by the superintendent, as the reserve gold fund in the institution is now quite low, and because of the weekly shipments to New York and other cities it is desired to replenish them.

Health Officers Meet.

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—Members of the State and San Francisco boards of health, United States health officers and the health officers of San Francisco and Oakland, met in the office of the Mayor today to consider the cholera question. Resolutions were adopted pledging the various officials represented at the conference to act in concert for the prevention of an epidemic invasion, or in case of its invasion to effectually suppress it. It was also agreed that the practice of the Pacific Mail Steamship company in returning to Chinas in wooden coffins bodies of Chinese who died en route to this port would be fatal to passengers in case of cholera epidemic. The company was notified to place such bodies in hermetically-sealed caskets. Health Officers Meet.

JUDGMENT AGAINST NEW.

Democratic Lawyer's Fee in Wyoming Legislative Contests.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 17 .-- In the District court here today a verdict was rendered against Albert L. New, exchairman of the Wyoming State Demo-

chairman of the Wyoming State Democratic committee and now Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Colorado, for \$400, the amount of a claim sued for by A. C. Campbell, a prominent Democratic lawyer.

Mr. Campbell's case was that he had been engaged by Mr. New as attorney in the legislative contest cases following the Wyoming elections of 1892, Mr. New contracting to pay for the services from funds to be advanced by the National Democratic committee. Mr. New paid part of Mr. Campbell's bill, but refused to pay the balance when but refused to pay the balance when Campbell opposed his candidacy for the United States Senate. Campbell charged New with having received \$6000 for the contests and with having mis-

used these funds.

Mr. New did not appear in court, but answered through his counsel to the ef-fect that he had kept no books during the time of the contests; that he could not remember how much money he had received; that he had no account of what he had expended, but had expended all he received. Under the peremptory order of the court, judgment for the full amount of Campbell's claim was rendered. claim was rendered.

NEWLANDS'S VIEWS.

PROSPERITY WOULD KILL THE SILVER ISSUE.

Outflow of Gold is the Only Discouraging Feature of the Situation— Gold is Insufficient.

New York, Sept. 15.—Congressman Francis M. Newlands of Nevada, chairman of the executive committee of the National Silver party, talked to a World reporter at the Holland house today on the future of free and unlimited silver coinage as a political issue.

"I recognize the fact," he said, "that if business continues to improve and it turns out that the improvement is permanent, the silver issue is dead.

The only discouraging feature of the situation is the outliew of gold. At this particular time there ought to be a market abroad for our staple export products, wheat and cotton, but England does not appear to be buying as ireely as usual. It may be that conditions will change and the beginning of exportation will cause an inflow of gold, but to us who believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the situation is one that should make it evident that the world cannet do business on gold alone.

"Nevertheless, I am frank to admit that with the return of prosperity silver ceases to be an issue, for when the people are occupied with profitable business affairs they have neither the time nor the inclination to discuss money questions."

Appalling Excess of Imports Over Exports this Year.

Washington, Sept. 15.—A bulletin by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury department shows an excess of imports of merchandise over exports for the month of August of \$15,215,729, and for the eight months onding August 21st of \$26,505,518. The same periods last year showed the exports to be in excess by \$3,058,075 and \$64,777,257.

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Gold to the value of \$16.87.251 was exported during August, making \$55,766.217 for the eight months of the year. The excess of exports over imports is placed at \$15.159.5303 and \$54.230.231 for corresponding periods of 1894. Gold ore showed a total export for the eight months of over a million. The silver exports, including coin, bullion and ore, were \$4.500.000 and \$35.000.000, opposed to \$4,500.000 and \$25.000.000. The immigrants during the month num-

The immigrants during the month num-bered 27,199, and for the year to date 213,-783, as opposed to 17,488 and 188,681 during 1894.

Mrs. Hearst of California has a collec-ion of laces which rivals that of the Queen of Italy.